

# The American Observer

*A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe*

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## Keeping Calm

By Walter E. Myer

WHENEVER two or more people are together, it is quite normal for differences of opinion to develop now and then. Frequently the subject of disagreement is rather trivial. On some occasions, though, controversy develops on genuinely vital issues.

In these latter cases, discussion can be highly beneficial. It can clear up misunderstandings, or help to form sound opinions. If it is to be really profitable, though, discussion must be carried out under certain rules.

First, deal with facts. If you feel strongly on a political subject, for example, thoroughly inform yourself on it. Read newspaper and magazine articles about the subject, and get the opinions of well qualified people on it. Only then can you discuss the matter with authority. Unless you know what you are talking about, you will do much better to remain quiet.

A second condition to healthy debate is that you remain calm. When others put forth their views, do not interrupt them. Give honest consideration to the arguments they advance. They may have gathered facts that were unknown to you.

When crucial talks were going on in Korea this summer prior to the truce, Walter Robertson, Assistant Secretary of State, let President Syngman Rhee of Korea tell his side of the controversy without interruption for several days. Robertson's willingness to listen undoubtedly had much to do with the fact that an agreement was finally worked out.

In putting forth your own views, refrain from raising your voice. Do not lose your temper. Put forth your opinions in a tactful and courteous way.

In his autobiography, Benjamin Franklin told how, in his youth, he was given to blunt and untactful argument. One day an old friend took him aside and said: "Ben, your opinions have a slap in them for everyone who differs with you. . . . You know so much that no

man can tell you anything. Indeed no man is going to try, for the effort would lead only to discomfort. So you are not likely ever to know any more than you do now, which is very little."

Franklin realized the truth of his old friend's criticism.

He set out to improve his ways. He made it a rule never directly to contradict others. In advancing his opinions, he would not even let himself use the word "undoubtedly"—it was overly assertive and antagonized those with whom he debated. Instead, he purposely used such an expression as "it seems to me at present" (that such-and-such is the case).

So completely did Franklin reform that he won a global reputation as the most able diplomat of his day. He had tremendous influence at home and abroad. Much of his success, he frankly stated in later years, was due to the fact that he had learned the secret of gentle and tactful persuasion in dealing with others.



Walter E. Myer



EVERYONE AGREES that the cost of adequate defense, however great, would be cheaper than the cost of defeat in a war. The big dispute among Americans is how much we must spend for military purposes to insure us against the possibility of defeat and still keep a sound economy.

## Defense Controversy

Is the United States Building Adequate Military Strength in View of Dangerous World Conditions It Faces?

TWO of the major stories which appeared in most daily newspapers early this month were these: (1) U. S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles warned the communist countries that our nation probably will go to war if Red China commits any further acts of aggression. (2) The U. S. Department of Defense lopped off nearly 1,000 planes—mostly combat types—from its aircraft-buying program.

Critics of the Eisenhower administration sought to use this pair of stories as proof that our government is following a dangerous course. These critics argued: "A famous Republican, Theodore Roosevelt, once said 'Speak softly and carry a big stick.' Our present Republican administration, by threatening war and trimming its military program, does the exact opposite."

Eisenhower's supporters deny such charges. They claim that our government is building adequate military forces. Defense Secretary Charles Wilson says: "We now have the most powerful and effective Air Force in the world," and he declares that we shall continue with "air power second to none."

The question of whether we are setting up strong enough defenses caused a major fight in Congress last spring and summer; it was debated at a recent American Legion convention; it will continue to be argued inside and outside the government for a long time to come—unless war suddenly occurs and settles the issue.

Because there is so much secrecy involved in our military planning, it is hard for Americans to get the information that is needed for intelligent discussion of defense matters. Nevertheless, here are some of the facts that stand out in connection with our military situation and the dangers we face:

(1) Prospects in the Far East are discouraging. Nobody seems very hopeful that the forthcoming conference on Korea can work out terms for a stable and lasting peace in that area. Meanwhile, war continues in Indochina—always with the danger that large numbers of Red Chinese troops will be thrown in to help the communist-led native rebel forces.

(2) U. S. Secretary of State Dulles has given warning that we are likely

(Continued on page 6)

## West Germany's Slap at Russia

Continuing Cooperation with Us Against Communism Assured by Election Results

WEST Germany is moving forward on the path of democracy. This was shown plainly by the recent national elections. Democratic, anti-Russian parties friendly to the United States, as we know, were definitely the election winners. Communists and other enemies of freedom were the losers.

Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, who works closely with the U. S., continues as West Germany's chief executive. His party's victory is one of the greatest ever won in a German election.

The Adenauer triumph, without a doubt, is also a victory for us and other nations believing in freedom. It is a sharp blow to the Russians, who had hoped that West German communists would make a showing in the elections.

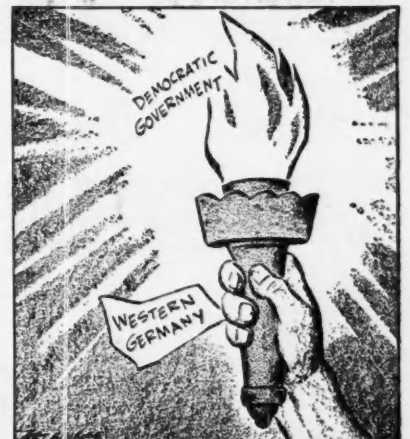
The meaning. The results of the voting seem to mean:

(1) A big majority of the West Germans had enough of dictatorship under the nazi leader, Adolf Hitler, who led them to disastrous defeat in World War II. The West Germans want no more of nazism, and they do not want communism. They support the West German Republic, which we and our allies helped them to set up in 1949.

(2) West Germans now are ready to build armed forces, and to share the job of defending free Europe against communist Russia with us and our allies. The Germans also are ready to work for closer cooperation among free European nations.

(3) West Germans accept the argument of Chancellor Adenauer that the West German Republic must be strong and allied with its free neighbor countries before seeking to unite all of Germany. While the West Germans live in a free republic, East Germany

(Concluded on page 2)



IN TROUBLED EUROPE, West Germany is a bright sign that democracy is making progress



# German Republic

(Concluded from page 1)

has been under Russian rule since the end of World War II. The majority of West Germans are extremely anxious to rejoin their fellow countrymen, but they do not want to become enslaved by the Russians in the attempt to achieve this goal.

(4) West Germany's government becomes one of the strongest in free Europe as a result of the Adenauer election victory. The Chancellor has a clearer majority than do the governments of Italy or France, for example. It is quite possible that West Germany will now become the leading nation of free Europe, thereby taking over a position that France has been trying to hold with difficulty.

**Some doubts.** Chancellor Adenauer will not find the path ahead easy to follow, despite his victory at the polls. He faces certain difficulties as he sets out to cooperate with us and our allies.

Communists and nazis were overwhelmingly defeated in the election, but they will continue their efforts to make trouble. Both groups dislike each other, but both want to overthrow the republic and set up a dictatorship. Both have a good deal of money, and they will use it to carry on campaigns against democracy.

There is a hidden danger to the West German Republic. Some former nazis have joined the democratic parties, and some are employed in important government posts. If the opportunity arises, these former followers of Hitler may try to overthrow the republic and set up a new dictatorship.

Socialists did well in the election. They are democratic and anti-communist, but they oppose Adenauer. They may be able to upset some of his plans. In certain cases, by working with other parties, the socialists may be able to prevent the passage of some laws.

Despite the difficulties he may face, however, it seems likely that Adenauer will be able to run the government smoothly. He now has enough popular support to assure approval of most

of the program he wants to undertake.

**The election.** Under its constitution, West Germany has a two-house parliament. The upper house, the *Bundesrat*, is chosen by state governments. It has little power, for its wishes can be overridden by the lower house, the *Bundestag*. Voters choose members of the *Bundestag*, which is the real law-making body, every 4 years. The first election was in 1949, the second—on September 6.

The turnout for the voting gives a good idea of the West Germans' keen interest in the election outcome. Just over 21 million Germans went to the polls in 1949. This year, more than 27½ million people voted. It is estimated that nearly 9 of every 10 eligible German men and women—those over 21—cast ballots. Voters in few other countries go to the polls in such large numbers. In the U. S., for example, only about 6 of every 10 eligible voters cast ballots in the Presidential election last November.

**The results.** There were 487 members of the *Bundestag* chosen in the election. More than half of those elected represent democratic, anti-communist parties.

Chancellor Adenauer heads the *Christian Democratic Union Party*. He built his campaign on a platform that promises continued friendship with the United States and other free nations, a firm stand against communist Russia, and strong efforts to bring about German unity.

In 1949, Adenauer's democratic party won 146 seats in the *Bundestag*. With the support of two other conservative, anti-communist political groups—the *Free Democratic Party* and the *German Party*—Adenauer controlled 222 seats. This was enough to win the post of Chancellor (chief executive).

This year, Adenauer's own party won 244 of the *Bundestag* seats, or a majority of 1. With the two parties that support him, Adenauer has 307 seats at his disposal. So he will undoubtedly be re-elected Chancellor when parliament meets next month. The three pro-Adenauer parties together polled 58 per cent of the vote.

The *Social Democratic Party* is the strongest opposition group that Ade-



THE SOCIALIST PARTY TRIED to ridicule Chancellor Adenauer's government by comparing it with this old automobile. Voters were unimpressed.

nauer faces. Although anti-communist, the socialists hope to bring about some arrangement with Russia that will permit West and East Germany to unite democratically. They think that chances of doing this will be reduced if West Germany cooperates too closely with western nations.

The socialists especially don't want their country to rearm as an ally of the west. They think the German republic should sit quietly on the sidelines and try not to offend Russia. Thus, a socialist victory would have been a blow to plans for defending western Europe—even though the socialists are anti-communist.

In 1949, the socialists won 129 seats in the *Bundestag*. This year, they increased their hold to 150 seats. While this is a substantial gain, the socialists were sharply disappointed. They had hoped to win control of the parliament.

The communists have been working hard since 1945 to gain power in West Germany and to overthrow democracy. At times, they've been strong in factory districts, but their strength has been dwindling steadily since 1948. In the 1949 elections, the communists won 14 seats in the *Bundestag*. This year they did not win a single one.

The nazis worked secretly for a new dictatorship in the first postwar years. Since 1948, however, they've come into the open. They've held political rallies, attacked Jews as Hitler did, and criticized democracy. In the election just past, the nazis tried to win places in parliament. They got a sound beating—only about 300,000 votes and, like the communists, not one seat in the *Bundestag*.

**The background.** Prewar Germany (not including Nazi-conquered countries) was 181,000 square miles in area, or about the size of California and West Virginia combined. Even if Germany were united today, it would be about one-fourth smaller than previously, for Poland has taken eastern sections known as the *Separated Areas*, which are about the size of Ohio. The industrially rich Saar, somewhat smaller than Rhode Island, is presently linked with France.

The 136,000 square miles of today's total Germany are equal to about five-sixths of the area of California and are divided into the *West German Republic* and *Communist East Germany*.

The division of Germany came about at the end of World War II. U. S., British, and French troops occupied the western regions. Communist Russia put her troops into

the eastern sections of the nation.

The plan was to keep Germany under military rule until we and our allies had destroyed the nazi dictatorship and started the Germans on the way to democracy. Then, it was agreed, all troops would leave Germany and let the Germans govern themselves.

Russia smashed this plan. She balked at any proposal for uniting Germany without communism, and set up a communist rule in the eastern regions. The western allies then went ahead alone to build a democracy in West Germany.

**West Germany.** With an area of about 94,399 square miles, the republic is a bit smaller than Oregon. Population is close to 50 million. The republic is one of the world's richest manufacturing countries. It makes iron and steel, chemicals, machine tools, automobiles, tractors, ships, leather goods, cameras, chinaware, and many other things. West Germany is also one of the leading coal mining countries. Farming is not sufficient to provide food for all; almost half of the food needed is bought from other countries.

West Germany was heavily damaged by bombing during the war. With our help however, the country has been largely rebuilt. The factories are working at full blast, there is enough food for all, and, in general, the West Germans are prosperous.

**East Germany.** With 41,700 square miles, East Germany is somewhat larger than Ohio. Population is about 19 million. There are some textile, machine, and chemical factories, but East Germany is primarily a farming region.

East Germany is much poorer than the western area. Factories and farms are producing less than they did before the war—and Russia takes away a large amount of the goods that are turned out. There is a shortage of food, clothing, and most other items that people need.

The communist dictatorship, run by Russia, is unpopular. This was shown by a series of riots against the government last summer. Like their western brothers, the East Germans hope that their country will be united.

**Berlin.** Once the capital of all Germany, it is now divided also—into East Berlin, which Russia runs, and West Berlin, which governs itself democratically with the support of the U. S., France, and Britain. Population of Berlin is nearly 4 million.



GERMANY as it is today—divided between the free west and communist east



# Science News

**R**ADAR is undergoing a new kind of test. It is being turned into a tornado detector that will track the whirling winds before they suddenly hit unsuspecting communities. The first "pilot" radar detection equipment is being installed in Texas weather stations and its value as an effective warning system will be judged by what happens in the nation's biggest state.

Under the tornado radar-detection plan, the weather area station in New Orleans, for instance, will flash warnings to 20 Texas stations whenever conditions that give rise to tornadoes appear in the atmosphere. The local weather stations will then get the radar sets "aimed" and ready.

Motion picture cameras will be snooping on the Texas radar sets, picking up a record of what happens when tornado weather is in the making. At the first signs of a tornado, communities nearby can be warned in time to batten down the hatches and get residents into safe areas. Newspapers and radio stations will be alerted to pass on the word while the radar tornado network in the state charts the twist-er's probable path.

If the system works in Texas, similar projects will be established in



BENDIX AVIATION

**YOU CAN** follow a tornado by radar-scope. The center area of white is a city. The other white area is a tornado, moving away from the city. The radar guide is helpful to observers, who can warn farmers and city people in the path of a storm.

other central and eastern states within two or three years.

The project has grown from a suggestion made by Capt. Howard T. Orville, U. S. Navy (ret.), weather expert and technical consultant for the Friez Instrument Division of Bendix Aviation Corporation. He cited the success which the Navy had during World War II in tracking hurricanes in the Atlantic with radar and which virtually eliminated loss of life and cut shipping losses tremendously.

With states from Texas to Massachusetts facing the threat of tornado seasons each year, the pilot project similarly may mean huge savings in life and property damage.

The pilot project suggested by Capt. Orville calls for various types of weather observation equipment and techniques, such as mobile trucks and aerial reconnaissance. In many cases these may also be utilized to detect other storm conditions—blizzards as well as flash floods and severe dust storms.

The radar pilot program set-up in Texas is being aided by universities in the state.



PIETZSCH FROM BLACK STAR

TRIESTE HARBOR has long been important to Yugoslavia as an outlet to the sea

## Trouble in Trieste

Both Italy and Yugoslavia Are Laying Claim to Tiny Territory in a Bitter Dispute, Which Cannot Easily Be Settled

**I**TALIAN troops are now on guard along the frontiers of the little territory of Trieste, within sight of Yugoslav forces. The Italian show of force is one of the latest developments in an old dispute over Trieste, which both Italy and Yugoslavia want to rule.

While the presence of opposing troops in the region along the Adriatic Sea could lead to trouble, it is doubtful that either side really wants to start a fight. Both Italy and Yugoslavia fear that they might lose American aid or help to promote Russian aggression by provoking a conflict.

### A Divided Area

Lying between Italy and Yugoslavia, Trieste was part of Italy until the end of World War II. When the Allies took it away from Italy, they planned to place it under the control of the United Nations Security Council. Russian objections, however, blocked this plan. The western powers then decided to divide the territory into two sections, with British and American forces controlling the northern part, Zone A, and Yugoslavia administering the southern part, Zone B.

Because at least three-fourths of the 400,000 people who live in Trieste are Italians, Italy feels the territory should be returned to her. The United States, Britain, and France supported her claim in 1948, but Yugoslavia refused to give up the area that she held.

The present revival of the dispute came about when Yugoslavia announced that she wanted to discuss a

Trieste settlement. Italy replied that she would consider discussions only if Yugoslavia agreed beforehand to give up all her claims to the territory.

It is not hard to see why both Italy and Yugoslavia want Trieste. Through the Adriatic port in the territory's chief city—also named Trieste—a great many of the raw materials of the Far East, which are shipped through the Suez Canal, enter central Europe. The port is one of Europe's leading shipping centers in normal times.

The two zones dividing the small territory—it is only about one-fourth as large as Rhode Island—are not at all alike. The British-American Zone A, in which the port is located, is an industrialized area. Most of the territory's Italian residents live in this zone and speak Italian. The Yugoslav-administered Zone B is a rural area inhabited by Slavic peoples of the same racial origins as their neighbors in Yugoslavia.

Triestenes living in the British-American area work at the docks of the port, in shipyards, in iron and steel mills, and oil refineries. Most of the industries were destroyed during World War II, but they have been rebuilt with American help. There is some unemployment, and many of the people are very poor. On the whole, though, they are much better off than their neighbors in Zone B.

### Yugoslav Zone

Although the Yugoslav's Zone B covers two-thirds of the territory's area, and has only one-fourth of the population, its people find life in the zone a real hardship. The zone's hilly land is topped with a crust of rocky soil. Some of the people, however, are able to carry on truck farming. Yugoslavia also has started some collective farms, which are owned and run by the government. Fishing, a few small mines, and some canning factories are among the industries.

In an effort to hold the loyalty of the people in Zone B, Marshal Tito, ruler of Yugoslavia, has raised the wages and social insurance benefits to higher levels than prevail in Yugoslavia.

Politically, Tito has made Zone B a part of Yugoslavia. It is governed as a communist, but anti-Russian region.



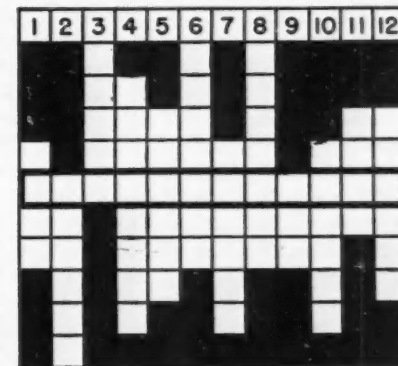
MAP FOR THE AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

## Your Vocabulary

In each sentence below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase whose meaning is most nearly the same. Correct answers are given on page 8, column 4.

- The government's move brought on much *litigation* (līt-i-gā'shūn). (a) law breaking (b) criticism (c) praise (d) legal action.
- The Japanese funds were *impounded* (īm-pound'ēd). (a) seized (b) stolen (c) released (d) unaccounted for.
- They have sought to discredit the secretary as *inept* (in-ēpt'). (a) dishonest (b) unfaithful (c) inefficient.
- To push our plan further might *jeopardize* (jēp'ēr-diz) some foreign governments. (a) endanger (b) topple (c) strengthen (d) anger.
- His aim was to *disfranchise* (dis-frān'chis) a still larger part of the South African population. (a) take the vote away from (b) make more prosperous (c) jail (d) exile.
- They were *indigenous* (in-dij'en-nūs) to that part of the country. (a) harmful (b) unwelcome (c) unknown (d) native.
- It *contravened* (kōn'trā-vēnd') part of the agreement. (a) supported (b) contradicted (c) disregarded (d) strengthened.
- They won't agree to any *diminution* (dim'i-nū'shūn) of their rights. (a) review (b) decrease (c) disregard.

**Nazi**, the name of the party led by the ruthless German dictator, Adolf Hitler, was clipped from the official party name *Nationalsozialist*, meaning National Socialist Worker's Party.



### GERMAN PUZZLE

Fill in the numbered vertical rows according to the descriptions given here. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will enclose a report on the recent West German election. Solution next week.

- West Germany may soon become closely linked with the \_\_\_\_\_ defense group.
- American official who expressed a definite wish as to the outcome of West Germany's election.
- Major German river.
- West German leader.
- Traditional rival of Germany.
- Big German port city.
- Divided German city.
- German neighbor whose capital is Vienna.
- What ruined Germany in the 1940's?
- Former Nazi dictator.
- West German capital.
- East Germany is ruled according to orders from \_\_\_\_\_.

### Last Week

**ACROSS:** North Africa. **VERTICAL:** 1. Seine; 2. Morocco; 3. Paris; 4. NATO; 5. Indochina; 6. Madagascar; 7. Lafayette; 8. Pyrenees; 9. Laniel; 10. Canada; 11. De Gaulle.



# The Story of the Week

## German Leader

Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, head of West Germany's government, is rapidly coming to the front in European affairs. The aristocratic, gray-haired German leader showed his strength and popularity among his people by winning a smashing victory at the polls earlier this month. The nation he heads is also growing in power and prestige. (See page 1 story.)

Born 77 years ago in Cologne, Adenauer decided early in life that he would like to become a lawyer. He studied law and economics in leading German universities. Soon after he set up his law practice in Cologne, he became interested in politics and entered public life in his home town. He later rose to the position of mayor.



CHANCELLOR KONRAD ADENAUER

After Germany's defeat in World War I, when that country's newly established democratic government was struggling with postwar problems, Adenauer took over other public duties.

In the early 1930's, Hitler and his nazis began to stamp out Germany's freedom. Adenauer was one of the first public officials to lose his job. The nazis watched his home, read all his mail, and tapped his telephone. Twice they arrested him on charges of anti-nazi activities.

After the nazi's defeat in World War II, Adenauer came back to the German political scene. He helped organize one of Germany's new political groups, the Christian Democratic Party. Also, he led the body which wrote a new constitution for West Germany. Adenauer became chancellor of the new government in 1949.

West Germany's leader is fond of gardening, a pastime he learned to like during the long years he was living quietly at home under the watchful eyes of nazi police. He follows a rigid daily schedule. Every morning, he gets up at six o'clock, and starts out for his offices at Bonn soon after that. His home is in nearby Rheindorf. Adenauer frequently sets aside his work late in the evening to close his working day by listening to recordings of music by Mozart, Schubert, and other classical composers.

## Change in Supreme Court

When the U. S. Supreme Court Justices hold their next session on Mon-

day, October 5, a familiar face will be missing. It is that of Chief Justice Fred Vinson, who died earlier this month.

Born 63 years ago in Louisa, Kentucky, Vinson entered public life as attorney for his home town. Later he ran for Congress and won a seat in the House of Representatives in 1922. After serving in the House for 14 years, he resigned to take a position as justice of the United States Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia.

During World War II, Vinson gave up his judicial post to direct the activities of a number of special wartime government agencies. For a while, he also served as Secretary of the Treasury under President Truman. Then, in 1946, Truman appointed Vinson as Chief Justice.

Before these lines are read, President Eisenhower may have appointed someone to take Vinson's place. The Senate, when it returns to work, must give its final approval of the President's choice.

## Student Contest

The 1953 Voice of Democracy contest is now getting under way. If you want to enter this competition, you should write and deliver a five-minute talk, suitable for broadcasting, on the subject "I Speak for Democracy." The contest is open to students in the 10th, 11th, and 12th grades in high schools throughout the United States and the territories. Here are some important contest dates to keep in mind:

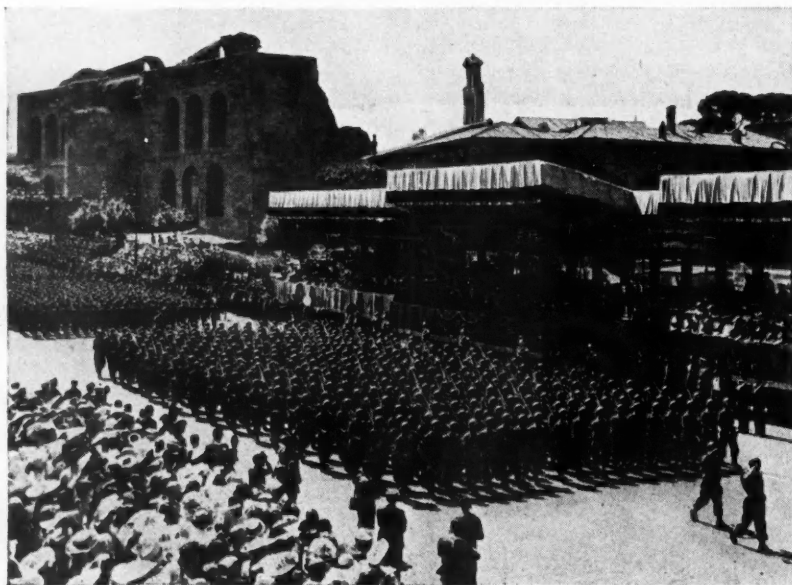
November 1-7—National Radio and Television Week—the nation's broadcasters will present a series of programs by outstanding Americans giving material that students can use in preparing their entries.

November 16-20, contests on the local and state levels are to be held.

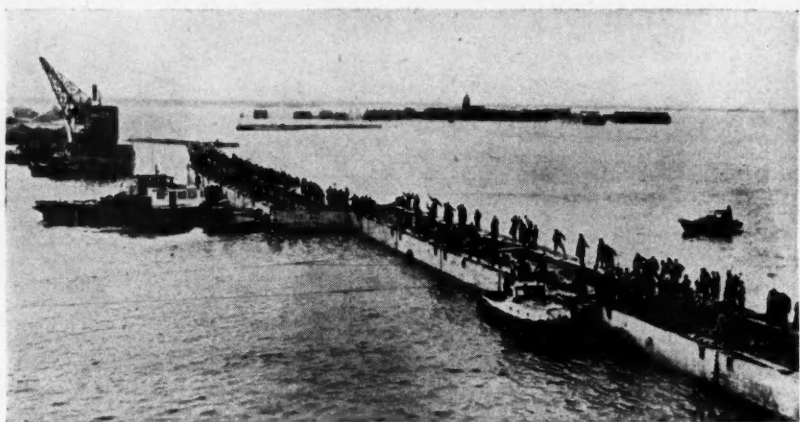
January 1, state winners will be announced.

February 1, four national winners are to be made public.

Each of the four national winners will be awarded a \$500 college scholarship. They will also be given an expense-free trip to Washington, D. C., and to historic Williamsburg, Virginia.



ITALIAN TROOPS are moving into positions around Trieste close to Yugoslav forces as a result of quarrels over the territory (see story on page 3)



AGAIN MAN TURNS BACK THE SEA. Thousands of tons of concrete are closing the last gap of a dike in the Netherlands, which was severely damaged when storms last spring sent sea waters crashing into the little country.

The competition is sponsored by the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters, the U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce, and other associations. The contest, which has been held every year since 1947, is endorsed by the U. S. Office of Education and by other groups concerned with school activities. Further information may be obtained through your school or by writing to *Voice of Democracy*, 1771 N Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

## Visitor from Japan

Japan's Crown Prince Akihito is getting a first-hand look at the United States and its people. The Prince, who spent the summer traveling in Europe, is visiting communities large and small throughout many parts of our nation. His American tour is to end October 9.

During his stay here, Prince Akihito particularly wants to see our people and government in action. "I shall try my best to observe various aspects of life in the United States so that I may be able to take home with me many things which will be valuable in my future days," he said in discussing the purpose of his trip. This information is important to him, for some day he will be Emperor of Japan—a nation which is learning about democracy.

When Akihito was born 20 years ago, the Japanese knew little about the ways of a democracy. They were told that Akihito's father, Emperor Hiro-

hito, was a god, and they learned to follow the orders of high government officials. But, after their defeat in World War II, the Japanese adopted a democratic form of government.

To help train his son in the ways of democracy, the Emperor asked our leaders to send an American teacher for Akihito. The teacher taught the young Prince English and showed him how to work with others along democratic lines.

Today, the Emperor no longer has real governing powers. Nevertheless, because he is a symbol of unity to the Japanese, his views are important in shaping the land's future.

## What Americans Think

According to public opinion researcher Dr. George Gallup, more Americans think the United Nations is doing a good job of trying to solve world problems than was the case two years ago. At the same time, Dr. Gallup says, a large majority of the nation's citizens feel we should continue to cooperate closely with other friendly nations in world affairs.

In a sample poll on the UN, Dr. Gallup found that 2 of every 3 persons questioned feel the world body is making progress in its work. In a 1951 survey, just a little more than half of those queried had a similar attitude toward the UN.

In a separate poll on U. S. cooperation with other countries, the public opinion researcher found that nearly 4 of every 5 persons questioned believe it is essential for us to work closely with our overseas friends in world affairs.

## Prisoner Exchange

It's been about two weeks since the exchange of war prisoners—"Operation Big Switch"—between the United Nations and communist forces in Korea was completed. Under the terms of the truce agreement, both sides were to return all captives who asked to go to their former homes.

Have the Reds released all prisoners in their hands who are willing to go home? "No!" says the UN. Soon after the prisoner exchange program ended earlier this month, Allied officials asked the Reds to tell us what happened to a list of more than 3,000 UN and South Korean soldiers still unaccounted for. According to reports of returned prisoners, a number of Allied captives died because of cruel treatment by their Red jailers.



Others, we contend, are still in communist prisons.

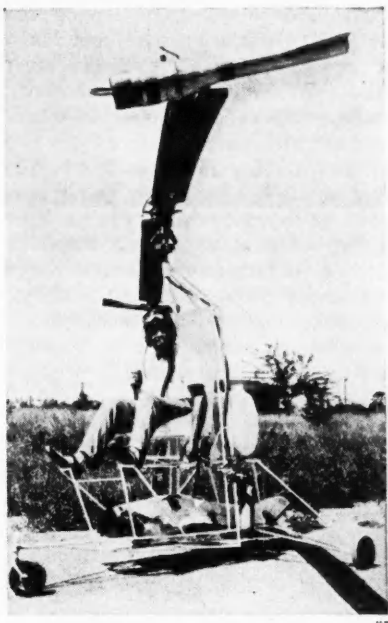
All told, the UN released over 75,700 Red Chinese and North Korean captives. The communists returned 12,753 South Korean and UN prisoners, of which 3,596 were Americans.

Captives in our hands who don't want to return to communism number more than 23,700. The Reds claim they have over 400 South Koreans and 20 or more UN soldiers—including some Americans—who say they don't want to go home.

These captives are now being brought to special camps in the 2½-mile-wide demilitarized zone that separates North and South Korea. They are under the supervision of a special committee made up of representatives from Sweden, Switzerland, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and India. India's troops are to guard the prisoners. Those men who still refuse to return to their homelands after four months are to be set free by the prisoner committee. The captives may then be allowed to choose new home countries.

### Indochina Truce Query

Talk of a truce in Indochina has been going the rounds during the last week or so. The suggestion originally came from Red China and may be only propaganda. Nevertheless, there are some good reasons to believe that the



**YOU CAN LEARN TO FLY** this tiny helicopter in 45 minutes, says Inventor George Schmidt of North Bellmore, New York. He plans to offer it for sale to the public soon. It weighs only 225 pounds.

Reds may really want a truce in Indochina, similar to that in Korea.

For one thing, the United States is planning to increase greatly our aid to France, which is directing the fight against communist rebels in the Indochinese state of Viet Nam. Such help might be sufficient to permit a French victory over the Reds. So they may want to quit fighting now, in order to avoid outright defeat.

The Chinese are not able to match our financial aid to the French with similar help to the Indochinese Reds. If China sends her own troops into Indochina, that action might lead to war with us. China probably doesn't want to risk a bigger conflict.

The Indochinese war has been going on most of the time for the past 8

years, and a truce certainly should be welcomed by both sides. It would greatly relieve France's financial situation and would strengthen her position in Europe.

### Friends in Asia

How well is Uncle Sam doing in his efforts to win friends in Asia? *New York Times* newsman James Reston, who has visited the people of several Asian lands within recent months, says we are doing better than we think. Here, in abbreviated form, are some of Mr. Reston's observations:

Many of us, including some of our officials who are working day and night to help prevent Asia's millions from falling to the communists, are so overwhelmed with what's wrong with that continent that we tend to forget about the things that are right with Asia. We are engaged in a noble enterprise in Asian lands, and the tragedy of it is that many Americans don't know about it. We are giving Asia hope—hope of building a better tomorrow.

And our contributions to Asia go beyond the products of our factories. Thousands of Americans are in Asia helping to better the lot of the people there. One finds Americans, for instance, working with the French and Vietnamese trying to wipe out malaria and other diseases in steaming Indochina. Teams of agricultural experts can be seen in the fields of Korea, Formosa, and other lands helping the farmers produce better crops.

Asia's complaint against western nations during the past 200 years has been that the outsiders came to take things away, often by the use of force. The big continent can't say that of the United States. We have come to Asia, not to take away wealth, but to give help. Because of that, more and more of Asia's common people, though not always their leaders, are looking upon Uncle Sam as a friend.

### Labor Meets

Today, one of the nation's largest labor organizations, the American Federation of Labor (AFL), is opening its 1953 convention in St. Louis, Missouri. Labor leaders from all parts of the nation will be present to discuss union matters.

One of the biggest issues before the convention is this: Can the AFL combine forces with the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO)? The two groups, which have a combined membership of about 14 million workers, split in 1936. Efforts to reunite them since that time have failed.

The CIO, meanwhile, is getting ready for its big get-together next November 16 in Cleveland, Ohio. This group, like the AFL, is expected to talk over ways to unite the nation's big labor organizations. Both CIO chief Walter Reuther and AFL head George Meany favor closer cooperation between their labor groups.

### Next Week's Articles

Unless unforeseen developments arise, the main domestic article in next week's paper will deal with the large labor organizations in this country and the problems confronting them. On the international front we shall discuss the question of world disarmament.

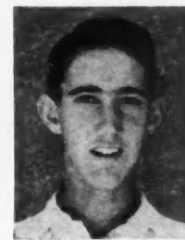
## TOP TENNIS PLAYERS

TENNIS is having another banner year. Some 6 million Americans have been playing the game quite regularly this summer. Through a series of regional and national tournaments, champions have emerged at various age levels.

King and queen of the tennis world for 1953 are Tony Trabert of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Maureen Connolly of San Diego, California. Earlier this month at Forest Hills, Long Island, Trabert won the U. S. men's singles title, while Miss Connolly triumphed in women's competition.

In winning his first national championship for men, Trabert stroked his way through the Forest Hills tourna-

are many younger players on the way up. Among the younger champions who may some day challenge for the title now held by Trabert are 17-year-old John Lesch of Los Angeles and



Dell



Lesch

15-year-old Donald Dell of Bethesda, Maryland. In national competition at Kalamazoo, Michigan, Lesch won the junior crown this summer, while Dell triumphed in boys' play.

Dell, who lost only a single set in the Kalamazoo tournament, is regarded as one of America's brightest young tennis prospects. Under the instruction of Clark Taylor, tennis pro at the Edgemoor Club in Bethesda, the Maryland youth has improved rapidly.



Trabert



Connolly

ment without losing a single set. His play, marked by a tremendous service, and aggressive, net-rushing tactics, reached its climax in the final match against Wimbledon champion, Vic Seixas. Trabert and Seixas are expected to be the big guns of the U. S. team which will try to win the Davis Cup later this year. Australia now holds the trophy, emblem of international tennis supremacy.

Maureen's triumph at Forest Hills completed a sweep of the world's top four tournaments—the U. S., British, French, and Australian competitions. Some predict that before the San Diego girl winds up her court career, she may prove herself the greatest woman tennis player of all time. She has been national champion three times, even though she is only celebrating her 19th birthday this month.

Trabert and Miss Connolly have reached the top of the ladder, but there



Eilenberger



Williams

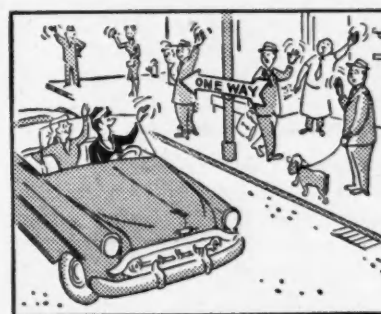
If he continues to develop as he has been doing up to now, Dell should become one of America's top men players in the years ahead.

Two of the nation's leading girl players are Mary Ann Eilenberger of San Diego and Lucille Williams of Chicago. At 16, Miss Eilenberger won the national championship for girls of 18 and under. Miss Williams is the titleholder in the girls' 15-and-under class.

## THE LIGHTER SIDE

Next to being shot at and missed, nothing is quite as satisfying as an income tax refund.

Angry motorist: "This car won't climb a hill! You said it was a fine machine." Second-hand-dealer: "I said, 'on the level it's a fine car.'"



"The people in this town are so friendly!"

A Yale graduate was to make a speech so he decided to take a subject for each letter in the word "Yale" and talk on it. For "y" he took youth; "a" accuracy; "l" loyalty; and "e" efficiency. He talked on each of these for about 30 minutes and when he finished he asked a friend, "How did you like my speech?" "Excellent!" was the reply, "but I'm glad you didn't graduate from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology."

It is hard to realize these days that this country was founded partly to avoid taxes.

Teacher: "What is a synonym?" Peter: "A synonym is the word you use when you can't spell the other one."

To make a long story short, don't tell it.

When you feel dog-tired at night it may be because you've growled all day.



# Defense Problem

(Continued from page 1)

to make all-out war on communist China if that country starts any new assaults in Korea, Indochina, or elsewhere. Many observers feel that such advance warning may prevent further Chinese aggression. It is recognized, however, that if we do become officially involved in war with communist China, there is a strong chance that we shall also get into a conflict with the Soviet Union.

(3) Conditions in Europe remain



WIDE WORLD

**PRESIDENT EISENHOWER** wants strong defenses, but does not want to overspend for this purpose

tense. Moscow still has given no evidence of genuinely peaceful intentions there.

(4) Russia and the United States both have sizable stockpiles of atomic explosives. Moscow's supply, while believed to be considerably smaller than ours, may consist of about 300 bombs. The Soviet Union, as well as the United States, knows how to produce the hydrogen bomb. Russia is thought capable of making successful air raids, in which large numbers of atomic and, before long, possibly hydrogen missiles could be dropped on American cities.

(5) After the Korean outbreak had furnished proof of Moscow's aggressive plans, our nation's top military leaders drew up a new defense program designed to provide what they thought was reasonably necessary for American military security. Among other things, this blueprint called for building a 143-wing Air Force by 1954. (A "wing" has from 30 to 75 planes, depending on the job it does.)

Former President Truman eventually stretched the program so that the 143 wings would not have been fully ready until 1955. Last spring the Eisenhower administration abandoned the 143-wing goal and reduced the Air Force's planned expenditures by several billion dollars. Administration leaders explained that they weren't going to build as many *non-combat* craft—planes which transport men and supplies but do not actually engage in fighting—as had been planned earlier. They insisted that there was no intention of trimming our scheduled purchases of actual fighting planes.

This month, though, the Air Force has announced a 965-plane cut in its buying program. That number includes 155 jet bombers, 14 large jet reconnaissance planes, 579 jet fighters and fighter-bombers, 207 trainers, and 10 helicopters.

(6) There is talk of a sizable cut in defense spending for next year. Con-

gress has granted about 34½ billion dollars in new funds for our armed services to use during the present 12-month period that ends in June 1954. For the following year, U. S. Budget Director Joseph Dodge is believed to favor an outlay of approximately 28 billion dollars.

(7) So far, since the beginning of war in Korea, U. S. military output has risen rapidly. Take aircraft for example. From December 1950 to March 1953, the monthly total of planes built for the Air Force and the Navy rose from 228 to nearly a thousand. During the three years that followed the Korean outbreak, our Air Force received considerably more than 5,000 new planes.

Still, we can't be sure that the Russians are not outproducing us. They have been able to supply large numbers of first-rate jet fighters to communist China and to their European satellites. At the same time, they possess a big air fleet themselves.

Apparently one of our main advantages over the communists, so far as air power is concerned, lies in the



BUREAU OF BUDGET

**BUDGET DIRECTOR Joseph Dodge** seeks economy in military and civilian spending to help balance budget

superior training of our flyers. But certain aviation authorities fear that we are giving up part of our advantage in this respect. Congress, as a money-saving move, has put strict limits on the amount of practice flying that is to be done by some 25,000 of our experienced Air Force and Navy pilots. Aviation experts are divided over whether or not these men now get enough practice to maintain peak flying skill.

(8) To save money, the U. S. government has been making defense reductions in many fields besides planned air power. For instance, it has slowed down its buying and storing of vital materials that are being stockpiled for emergency military use in case a war should cut us off from normal supply sources.

Furthermore, Uncle Sam is cutting down on his program of giving tax reductions to industrial firms which build new factories and other facilities that would be valuable for military purposes in wartime.

*The main question for Americans to decide, in view of such facts as are available, is this: Are we putting forth enough effort—are we spending enough money—on national defense?*

People who say "No" argue as follows:

"Government economy" seems to be the main goal of the present administration. Those in charge want to make a hit with the voters by reducing federal expenditures, and they are accomplishing a large part of the

reduction by slashing into our defenses.

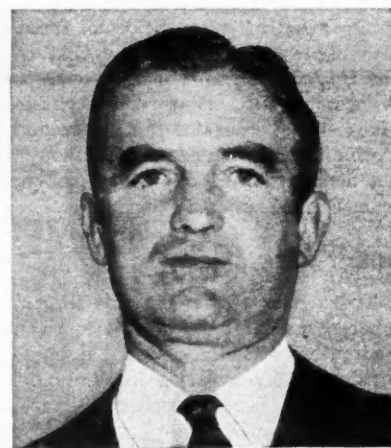
"It is generally agreed that our nation has entered all its wars poorly prepared. We took a long time putting our troops in action on the European continent after we became involved in World War I. The tide of battle in World War II went against us for many months, until we finally got our war effort rolling. We regard ourselves as one of the world's most powerful nations, yet in 1950 we were almost driven out of South Korea by the comparatively puny forces of communist North Korea.

"In each of these cases, many of our fighting men lost their lives because of our unpreparedness. If there is another war, unreadiness may result in our needlessly losing entire cities under the pounding of enemy bombs.

"Today we live in the shadow of atomic war with the Soviet Union. Also, through an outright declaration by our Secretary of State, we are threatening to engage in an all-out fight with communist China. How, then, can anybody say that this is a time for cutting down on our military program?

"Eliminate waste in the armed forces—certainly. But our present administration goes far beyond the elimination of waste. It has—among other things—cancelled plans for the buying of nearly 750 combat planes.

"Both the men who served as Secretary of the Air Force under President Truman have raised strong protests against the government's present poli-



HARRIS & EWING

**DEMOCRATIC SENATOR Stuart Symington** says air force strength should not be cut

cies. One of these is Stuart Symington, now a U. S. Senator from Missouri. In the Senate last summer he pointed out that our country's security rests on our ability to strike back with devastating blows in case Russia attacks us. If we possess such ability, Moscow will be less likely to start a war.

"But, says Symington, 'the Secretary of Defense is now attempting to engineer . . . a reduction in the overall capacity of the Air Force. . . . Apparently the idea now is to meet, with a firmly balanced budget, possible waves of the new Russian bombers streaming across the polar wastes to attack our industrial heartland.'

"The other former Air Secretary is Thomas K. Finletter. He feels that the reductions in our air defense program will probably encourage the Soviet Union to redouble her efforts toward eventual world conquest.

"General Omar Bradley, former Chairman of the U. S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, says that the Eisenhower administration's reduction of our de-

fense goals looks 'like coasting before you reach the top of the hill.'

"The Washington Post, which supported Eisenhower for the Presidency, has this to say about the buying of some 750 fewer *combat* aircraft than originally planned by this administration: 'The cutback may indeed be like having money in the bank, as one spokesman maintains, but money in the bank is a notoriously poor substitute for planes and weapons on hand when they are needed. . . .'

Numerous Americans, meanwhile, support Eisenhower's policy as follows:

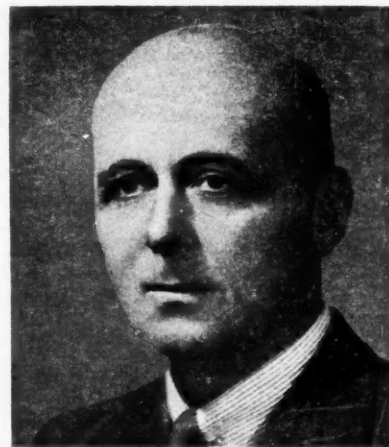
"President Eisenhower, who has been one of America's truly great military leaders, is certainly qualified to weigh the dangers we face, and to decide how large a defense force we need. He says that the current defense program represents 'what is best for our nation's permanent security.'

"The President, along with such men as Budget Director Dodge, recognizes the fact that our country's safety rests not only upon armed might, but also upon economic strength. Soviet leaders, says Eisenhower, have 'hoped to force upon America and the free world an unbearable security burden leading to economic disaster.' We must not, the Chief Executive declares, cripple ourselves by taking on too heavy and too costly a military load.

"President Eisenhower and his advisers are constantly reviewing the nation's defense needs, and they change their plans when changes seem advisable. That is why they recently made a 965-plane reduction in scheduled aircraft purchases.

"The fighting in Korea has ended. Our planes are no longer being shot down on that peninsula. For the time being, we have no combat losses to replace. Furthermore, the Air Force has made some shifts in training procedure and no longer needs to set aside as many planes as it formerly did for training purposes.

"So why not cut back on our pres-



HARRIS & EWING

**THOMAS FINLETTER**, former Air Force Secretary, opposes reductions in national defense outlays

ent purchases of combat and training craft? The money that is saved can be used in the future to buy better models than are now ready for production.

"Defense Secretary Charles Wilson recently emphasized the point that America's air power is not declining. It is continuing to grow larger and stronger. Wilson points out that our Air Force had organized 106 regular wings (not all of them fully equipped yet) by the middle of this year. By June 1954, he continued, there are to be 114.

(Concluded on page 7, column 1)



## Radio-TV Movies

If you are a TV fan, you may be one of the thousands of Americans who suffer from eyestrain. Leading eye specialists have listed the following rules for viewing television without damage to vision:

1. Make certain that your TV set is giving the clearest possible reception.
2. Strike a comfortable balance between steadiness of image and brilliance to avoid discomfort caused by a jumpy image and too much picture light.
3. Use a mild, indirect light in the TV room, never total darkness or bright light.
4. Avoid excessively long periods of close concentration on the TV screen.
5. Never wear sun glasses for tele-viewing.
6. Keep a distance from the screen that is most comfortable for your own eyes.
7. In case of vision discomfort, visit an eye doctor to determine if you need special lenses for televiewing.

\* \* \*

The "American Forum of the Air," on NBC radio and TV, is a program on which guest speakers debate controversial issues of national importance. Moderated by Theodore Granik, it is one of the oldest unrehearsed public forums on the air. The audience takes part in the program by questioning guest speakers. It is on the air Sunday evening. See your local paper for broadcast time in your area.

"Youth Takes a Stand," on CBS TV, gives high school and junior college students a chance to give their views on issues of the day. Marc Cramer, as moderator, and guest CBS newsmen are on hand to keep the discussion going at a lively pace. Broadcast time is Tuesday, 10:30 to 11:00 p. m., EDT. Check for broadcast time in your community.

## Defense Debate

(Concluded from page 6)

"U. S. Representative Leslie Arends of Illinois says: 'The defense appropriation as proposed by President Eisenhower will give us the vital necessities of national security. Those who are so vigorously complaining, including the Air Force, are really complaining that the Eisenhower budget does not allow them to spend with abandon.'

"Arends reminds us that the Air Force does not constitute all our air power. The Navy and the Marines also have important air arms, and several wings of first-class planes are planned for the Air National Guard and the Air Reserve. Taking all these into consideration, Arends says, '60 cents out of every dollar to be available [in the year ending next June] for defense purposes will be for air power.'

"The Eisenhower administration seeks to provide us with a well-balanced national defense at a price that the American taxpayers can afford. Nobody should condemn the President and his helpers for their efforts to get rid of extravagance and to keep our country from going bankrupt."

These are among the arguments heard on each side of this issue.



Dulles



Humphrey



Wilson



Brownell



Summerfield



McKay



Benson



Weeks

## Cabinet Members in Action

PRESIDENT Eisenhower's principal advisers are the members of his cabinet. They are in charge of the government's executive departments. The cabinet usually meets with the President about once a week.

The cabinet has 10 members, though certain other high officials usually sit in on the meetings. Below are brief descriptions of the cabinet positions and sketches of the people who fill them.

Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby heads the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. It supervises social security and health programs. The Office of Education, which helps school systems in many ways, is also in this department.



Hobby

A Texan, Mrs. Hobby has been a lawyer, newspaper executive, and bank director. During World War II she organized and commanded the Women's Army Corps.

Later she became vice president of the *Houston Post*. This paper is owned by her husband.

John Foster Dulles, as Secretary of State, is the President's top assistant in dealing with other countries. He often meets with foreign leaders, and oversees our embassies and legations abroad.

A New York lawyer, Dulles has long been a student of international affairs. He attended the Versailles Peace Conference after World War I. During the 1940's he was a UN delegate and a Republican adviser to the State Department.

George Humphrey heads the Treasury Department, which collects taxes, prints and coins our money, and manages the nation's finances.

Humphrey is a Cleveland lawyer and industrialist. He has been highly successful in managing large coal, iron, and steel properties. He headed a U. S. committee that surveyed German industry after World War II.

Charles Wilson heads the Department of Defense, which directs the nation's armed services. Working with him are leading military men and civilian experts.

Wilson, 63, was born in Minerva, Ohio. Before taking his present post, he headed the nation's largest industrial organization—General Motors Corporation.

Herbert Brownell, Jr., the Attorney General, runs the Justice Department, which conducts the government's legal affairs.

A Nebraskan by birth, Brownell became a top-notch New York lawyer. He managed the two Presidential campaigns of Governor Thomas Dewey of New York.

Arthur Summerfield is Postmaster General. The Post Office Department employs more than half a million people in handling the mails.

A native of Michigan, Summerfield has been a realtor and a large-scale automobile dealer. He became interested in politics during the 1940's, and served as Republican National Chairman during the Eisenhower campaign.

Douglas McKay, as Secretary of the Interior, supervises the conservation and management of our natural resources. His department's interests include Indian affairs, the national parks, and certain electric-power projects.

McKay resigned as governor of his home state of Oregon to enter the cabinet. An automobile dealer for many years, he has been in public service since about 1932.

Ezra Benson heads the Agriculture Department. It cooperates with the nation's farmers in matters relating to the growing and selling of food and other agricultural products.

A resident of Utah, Benson studied farm economics in college. He has been a livestock farmer, a county agent, a crop-marketing specialist, and chief officer of a cooperative agency which buys and sells for many farmers.

Sinclair Weeks is Secretary of Commerce. His department helps U. S. industry in various ways and promotes American trade here and abroad. It supervises agencies which take the census, forecast the weather, grant patents, and map the nation.

Weeks is a successful Boston businessman, active in many concerns. He was the chief Republican money raiser in the Eisenhower campaign. His father was Secretary of War under Harding and Coolidge.

As we go to press, the position of Secretary of Labor is unfilled, following the resignation of Martin Durkin. Mr. Durkin returned to his old post in the American Federation of Labor after a disagreement over the controversial Taft-Hartley labor law.

The Secretary of Labor heads the department which helps to promote the welfare of the nation's workers.

## FOR A BETTER AMERICA

THIS week we continue our discussion of the need for organized community recreation projects. There are a number of towns and cities, although there should be a great many more, that have taken encouraging steps in the field of recreation.

Manhattan, Kansas, is a good example. Its program is a tax-supported city enterprise which furnishes activities in wide enough variety to interest people of practically all ages. There are boys' and girls' baseball and softball teams, a camera club, a civic chorus, dance classes, a horseshoe club, swimming lessons, a Teen Town, horseback riding, and many other projects. These activities are sponsored by various organizations and service groups, such as the Chamber of Commerce, the Parent-Teacher Association, the Lions Club, and Rotary.

Meridian, Mississippi, runs a summer recreation program which makes extensive use of the school playgrounds. Its activities include tennis, softball, swimming, croquet, square dances, and a yearly parade—to name but a few. Here, as in Manhattan, there are attractions for young and old.

In one section of Schenectady, New York, local businessmen helped the teen-agers obtain a club house that provides recreation for about 150 young people each week. Known as the "Teen-Age Barn," because it is housed in what was once a carriage barn, the club is operated by a governing board of boys and girls. The young people cleaned and decorated their building themselves, with financial help from numerous businessmen of the neighborhood, and with cooperation from the local YWCA.

On some occasions, when the teen-agers are not using their "Barn," it serves various other groups. For instance, a YWCA recreation project for handicapped children is carried on there.

Fremont, Nebraska, has a youth canteen known as the "Wel-Com-Inn." Its board of officers, composed of young people elected annually, works in cooperation with adult sponsors. A sizable part of the wall space in this canteen is decorated with the signatures of teen-agers who have helped, 18 or more times, to clean or wax the floor or decorate the building.

In many towns and cities, the big problem lies in finding ways to raise money for recreation enterprises. Sometimes the cost of such activities is simply put on the regular city budget and covered by ordinary tax revenues, but this is not always done. Several towns devote the earnings of their parking meters to recreational purposes. Winter Haven, Florida, finances its recreation program by selling fruit from the orange trees in its municipal parks.

What kind of recreation program does your city or community operate? If it doesn't provide enough recreational activities, why not check with school authorities and community leaders to see what can be done? Always keep in mind, of course, the fact that you will get a lot more benefit and enjoyment from such a program if you do part of the work involved in establishing or running it.



# Careers for Tomorrow

## In Meteorology—Study of Weather

**W**E depend more and more on the weatherman's forecasts in planning our activities from day to day. How would you like to be engaged in this work?

**Your duties** as a meteorologist (technical name for weather authority) would include the making of day-to-day forecasts. You would also make long-range studies of climatic conditions. Using special instruments, you would collect information about winds, clouds, rain, sunlight, temperatures, and air pressure. You would study this information and forecast the weather or make other reports useful to farmers, airmen, and others.

There are various specialized branches of meteorology. *Synoptic meteorologists*, for instance, prepare and interpret weather maps. *Aviation forecasters* and *flight advisory meteorologists* study the effect of weather conditions on aviation, and they supply information both to traffic control officers and to pilots in flight. *Climatologists* study past weather data to predict meteorological conditions of the future.

**Your qualifications** for success in any branch of meteorology should include an aptitude for mathematics and physics, and the ability to do detailed work accurately. Imagination, a logical and analytical mind, and the ability to evaluate results obtained in

scientific experiments are also important.

**Your preparation** would include a college preparatory course in high school. You should then plan to take a four-year college course, with a major in mathematics, physics, or meteorology. If you want to have the best possible chance of getting ahead in this field, you should work for an advanced degree after completing your regular college course.

**Job opportunities** for trained meteorologists have been expanding rapidly in the past few years. Most meteorologists work for the United States Weather Bureau; some work for business firms and industrial plants, such as textile manufacturers, radio and TV broadcasters, petroleum companies, or airlines; others teach in colleges and universities.

Meteorology is chiefly a field for men, though some women have been successful in it.

**Your salary** would vary in accordance with your ability and experience. Professional meteorologists who work for the Weather Bureau start at about \$3,400 a year. Experienced men earn from \$3,800 to \$11,000 a year. In private firms and as teachers, meteorologists earn from \$3,000 to \$7,000 or more a year.

**Advantages** of this field include the opportunities for advancement. Because meteorology is a relatively new



**A METEOROLOGIST** inspecting machine that records sunshine duration

field, it offers unusual opportunities for professional development.

**Disadvantages** include the fact that meteorology requires close attention to detail, and it deals with impersonal facts and figures—wind velocities, temperatures, and the like. Whether these factors are advantages or disadvantages depends largely upon your individual aptitudes and interests.

**Additional information** on meteorology as a career may be obtained from the American Meteorological Society, 3 Joy Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts. This organization can provide a list of colleges and universities which give courses in meteorology, and it publishes a booklet, "Weather Horizons" which describes jobs in the field. Both are available on request. The U. S. Weather Bureau, Washington 25, D. C., can furnish information on the positions it has available for professional meteorologists.

## Study Guide

### U. S. Defense

1. What warning, in connection with Far Eastern affairs, did U. S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles recently give?
2. Describe Russia's probable position in the atomic race at this time.
3. How did the Eisenhower administration, last spring, change American air defense plans? What further change, resulting in considerable dispute, was made this month?
4. Present some figures to show how greatly our country's military aircraft output has increased during the last few years.
5. About how much, in new funds, did Congress provide for our armed services during the year that ends next June?
6. What arguments are used by the people who think we are not making a great enough defense effort, particularly in air power?
7. Give arguments used by those who think the Eisenhower administration's defense program is adequate.

### Discussion

1. In your opinion, was it wise for Secretary of State Dulles to warn the Chinese communists as he did? Why or why not?
2. Do you or do you not believe that we are now making a big enough military effort? Defend your position.

### West Germany

1. What are the important meanings of the victory of the democratic, anti-communist parties in the West German election?
2. Give a short analysis of the election results.
3. What was the principal issue between Chancellor Adenauer and the socialists?
4. Why would a socialist victory have been a setback to plans for the defense of free Europe?
5. Tell something about the difficulties that Adenauer may encounter in carrying on governmental affairs.
6. Explain how Germany came to be divided after World War II.
7. Tell something about the size, population, and ways of life in West Germany and in East Germany.

### Discussion

1. Do you believe that West Germany is now well on the road to democracy, or do you think that communists and nazis may yet take over the country? Present your arguments.
2. Would you rather have West Germany or France be the leading nation of free Europe? Explain the position you take.

### Miscellaneous

1. Briefly trace the career of Konrad Adenauer.
2. What prominent Japanese youth is now visiting America?
3. What major complaint, connected with the recent prisoner exchange in Korea, have UN officials made against the communists?
4. According to Dr. George Gallup, what is the present trend of Americans' opinions toward the United Nations?
5. List some of the hopeful facts recently outlined by James Reston concerning our relations with Asia.
6. Describe a major labor issue that faces delegates at the CIO and AFL conventions this fall.

### Answers to Your Vocabulary

1. (d) legal action; 2. (a) seized; 3. (c) inefficient; 4. (a) endanger; 5. (a) take the vote away from; 6. (d) native; 7. (b) contradicted; 8. (b) decrease.

### Pronunciations

- Adolfo Ruiz Cortines**—ā-dawl'fō rwēs core-tē'nēs  
**Akihito**—ā-kē'hē-tō  
**Bundesrat**—bōon'dēs-rāt  
**Bundestag**—bōon'dēs-tāg  
**Cologne**—kuh-lōn'  
**Hirohito**—hē-rō-hē-tō  
**Konrad Adenauer**—cone'rāt ā'duh-now-er

## Historical Backgrounds - - Democratic Split

**W**HEN leading Democrats met in Chicago last week to discuss political strategy, the nation's attention was once more focused on the serious split between northern and southern members of that party.

For some 75 years the South has been generally regarded as a Democratic stronghold. Southerners united originally behind the Democratic Party because of bitterness over their treatment after the Civil War. The federal government at that time was controlled by the Republicans.

The southerners especially resented the "carpetbaggers"—politicians who rushed from the north to take control of state governments. The "carpetbaggers" were so named because they were accused of stuffing their luggage with southern valuables whenever they could do so. People in the South blamed Republicans for everything that happened during this period.

Bitterness aroused during the reconstruction period first turned southerners to the Democratic Party, but other factors helped to keep them there. For example, southerners felt that the Republican Party was favoring northern business interests at the expense of southern agriculture.

While the South has generally been Democratic since 1876, it has not been entirely so. In 1920, for instance, Tennessee gave a majority of its votes to Warren Harding, the Republican Presidential candidate. In 1928, five southern states helped elect Republican Herbert Hoover to the Presidency.

Another big break in the South occurred in 1948. Delegates from sev-

eral southern states walked out of the Democratic National Convention when Harry Truman won the Presidential nomination. Truman wanted federal laws to guarantee equal employment, voting, and other "civil rights" for Negroes and minority groups in general. The opposing southerners held that *each state*—not the national government—should pass whatever laws and regulations it felt necessary to protect the civil rights of all its citizens.

The southern delegates who left the Democratic convention in 1948 formed the States' Rights Party. Main point of the new party's platform was civil rights. The States' Rights Party, also known as the Dixiecrats, took four southern states away from the Democrats in the election. They were



**FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT** was increasingly opposed by party members in the South

Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina.

Last year, at the Democratic convention, certain northern Democrats took action intended to prevent another Dixiecrat revolt. They proposed a "loyalty pledge" that would bind all convention delegates to support in the November election the Presidential candidate nominated at the Democratic convention. After a bitter fight, the pledge was adopted in a toned-down form. Some delegates refused to subscribe to it, but they were not penalized.

Last week, at the Democratic meetings in Chicago, the loyalty pledge was once again a topic of discussion, and it is expected to be a hot issue in the Democratic national convention in 1956. Certain southerners contend they will never bind themselves to support a Democratic candidate who may work against the best interests of their section of the country. These people say that if they refuse to sign such a pledge, northern leaders will be less likely to pick a candidate whom they know the South opposes.

Meanwhile, Republicans are following the controversy over the loyalty pledge with great interest. In last fall's Presidential election, Florida, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia all voted in the Republican column, and the GOP is hopeful of gaining increasing strength in the South. Democratic leaders are equally hopeful that the controversy over the loyalty pledge will be resolved in due time and that the South will, for the most part, stay on the Democratic side in future elections.